

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREETS.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PREFACE TO—MUCH AND ABOUT A HEROINE OF FRANCE.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HURRY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HARK! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SHADOW OF A CHAIR—ROCKWELL AT SIXTEEN.
BOOTES THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th and 7th sts.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
MILBURN GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLINGAME EXHIBITION OF THE FORTY THEATERS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.
WABELEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—ELIEE HOLT'S BURLINGAME COMPANY.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 4th Broadway.—COMIC SKECHES AND LITTEA STORIES.—LITTEA.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 10th street.—MUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—ORFEO IN LA COLOMBIA.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—HINKO; OR, KING AND REGENT.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bovey.—DER KONIG'S LICHTENANT—EINE PARTIE FIGUR.
THE TAMMANT, Fourteenth street.—THE ROBER MAZINE, &c.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHELIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—LITTEA MISTRELS, &c.
TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 27 Bovey.—COMIC VOCALISM, NERO MINISTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINISTRELS.—GRANT'S CABINET, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are informed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the HERALD establishment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers from the HERALD office, are requested to return the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 9. A stormy debate between the members of the republican and monarchist parties took place last Monday in the Spanish Cortes. The republican members assailed the Ministry bitterly and demanded that the Duke of Montpensier's name be struck from the list of marshals. Prim, Serrano and Topete were in the opposition and replied to the attacks with warmth.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday that the Femian Mackey had not been released from prison.

Cuba.

Several engagements are reported in the neighborhood of Sagua. The views of President Grant relative to the Cuban question are the subject of numerous reports and considerable discussion.

Mexico.

The recent numerous executions in the republic have caused so much repudiation and horror among the people that Juarez has ordered a complete suspension of them throughout the country. All the military prisoners recently captured in rebellion are ordered to the capital to be tried for treason. General Negrete is reported to be reorganizing his forces. Escobedo has defeated the insurgents under Canales in Tamaulipas.

The Cabinet.

It has been decided by several prominent lawyers in Washington that the transfer of his business proposed by Mr. Stewart will not release him from liabilities under the law of '59, and yesterday Mr. Stewart offered his resignation of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. President Grant accepted it and withdrew his message to the Senate on the subject. It is not known as yet who will now receive the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, although, of course, numerous names are mentioned in that connection.

The first formal meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon yesterday. Secretaries Washburne and Schofield and Postmaster General Crosswell were present, while the other departments were represented by the assistant secretaries. Secretary Forie has arrived and quailed and will enter upon his duties this morning. Secretary Washburne was at the State Department for some time and received the congratulations of his friends.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the bills strengthening the public credit and supplementary to the National Banking act were reported with notices that they would be called up to-day. Mr. Sherman called up the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, but the resolution was objected to by Mr. Sumner, and went over. A message was received from the President asking permission to withdraw his message relative to the integrity of Mr. Stewart. The request was granted. A bill for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the resignation of Mr. Washburne as a member was received. An election for Chaplain resulted in the choice of Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill reducing into one act and amending the Internal Revenue laws. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was introduced by Mr. Butler and passed by a vote of 143 to 15. The House then adjourned until Friday.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced amending the Metropolitan Police law; for the appointment of an additional number of notaries public; relative to the Harlem depot in Forty-second street, and amending the law relating to the factories. The bill for submitting the amended constitution to the people was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Bills for the appointment of a President pro tem. of the Metropolitan Police Board, incorporating the Prospect Park Hotel Company and relating to evidence in criminal proceedings were passed. A bill relative to tax commissioners in New York city was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Assembly the report favoring a repeal of the Tenure of Office act and commending General Grant was adopted by a vote of fifty-nine to twenty-two. Bills were passed for the erection of a sailors' and soldiers' monument in New York city; incorporating the Irish Brigade Association; amending the general railroad law, and also the act opening Lafayette Park, Brooklyn, and for numerous other purposes not of general interest. An evening session was held for the consideration of general orders.

Miscellaneous.

The New Hampshire election took place yesterday and resulted in a complete victory for the republicans by an increased majority over the March election, although the vote was comparatively lighter. Onslow Stevens was elected Governor, and a full republican delegation in Congress is secured as well as a republican majority in the State Legislature.

The Virginia Republican Convention met in the African church in Petersburg, Va., yesterday, and immediately commenced a scene of disorder, which finally ended in a riot and the forcible clearing of the hall by the police. The difficulty originated in the opposition to Governor Wells on the part of a portion of the Convention. The Convention after the fight came together again, but the Mayor and police took the organization of the meeting into their own hands, and by the exercise of judicious discrimination in speechning the opposition and allowing the Wells men full play did far to insure the renomination of the present Governor.

At a meeting of the National Stock Exchange yesterday Erie was unanimously placed upon the list. A concert to provide funds for the relief of the South was rounded off by the Cuban patriots, who took place last evening at Stuyvesant Hall and was numerously attended.

A bona fide prize fight, according to the rules of the ring, except that hair pulling and biting were allowed, took place between two women in Somerville, Mass., at an early hour on Monday morning. The contestants on their appearance in the ring were clad in the conventional costume of garters, stockings and drawers, wearing nothing else to speak of beyond water-tights and Magenta curls. At the very first round one of them, named Sarah Chapman, became frightened and jumped out of the ring, but her backers drove her in again and she eventually won the fight. At the twenty-first round her opponent, Molly Jones, both of them having been severely punished, begged her seconds in God's name to take her away, and so the fight and money—fifty dollars—was awarded to Sarah.

David A. Gooding, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, resigned his office yesterday. In the New Jersey Legislature yesterday the bill to allow Hudson, Passaic, Essex and Union counties to exempt mortgages from State, county or municipal tax, after being defended by Mr. Speaker Abbot, passed the House. The Jersey City Water bill was passed, with all the amendments, except the one in reference to the salary of the President, which was laid over.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railway, near Staatsburg, on Monday afternoon, by which two passengers were seriously and three slightly injured. A loose bar of iron on a freight train entered the smoking car on the Cincinnati express train while the two were passing in opposite directions.

A boiler explosion occurred in Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., on Monday, killing three men and seriously injuring another. A boy, who was with the men at the time they were killed, escaped without injury.

A report is to be laid before the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in relation to the subject of reciprocal free trade between the island and the United States.

The Union Pacific Railroad track is reported clear of snow.

It is now stated that the pardon of Martin, the defaulting Boston bank clerk, was not given to him, but was returned to Washington, and the matter is to be referred to the courts.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Springfield, Mass., has elected Elizabeth Trask, the anti-tobacco advocate, President.

The Knights of Pythias, as a new order, has been remarkably successful. The Supreme Lodge is now in session in Richmond, Va., and reports from the branch lodges throughout the country show an aggregate membership of over 50,000.

The City.

Mr. Maxwell, of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., accompanied by counsel, appeared before Assessor Webster, yesterday, and made a statement on oath as to the capital stock and earning of the concern. The Assessor, at the conclusion, ordered an assessment to be made accordingly.

In the case of Eliza Callahan, the woman found dead on Sunday morning in one of the miserable shanties in Sixty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, at Bellevue Hospital. A verdict was rendered charging Jacob Hilant, a German with whom the deceased lived, with her murder, and thereupon he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Robert Tillman, charged with shooting William Henry Carney on the 21st of October, in West Tenth-third street, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Bedford. The case will be finished to-day.

The examination in the alleged drawbridge fraud was continued yesterday before Commissioner Jones of Brooklyn. The testimony of Rosenberg was concluded, and one Russell, who gave State's evidence, was also examined.

The Cunard steamer Java, Captain Macaulay, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamer Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, will leave per H East river at ten A. M. to-day, for Havana, Sanal and Vera Cruz.

The steamer Empira, Captain Price, of the Express line, will sail at four P. M. to-day from pier 14 East river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

The stock market yesterday was dull as to the number of transactions, but prices were much higher for the general list. Hudson River as the feature touched 140; and New York Central 161 1/2. Governments were dull. Gold fluctuated in response to the reports from Washington and closed finally at 151 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; General A. Sanders, of Omaha; Judge Jewett, of Ohio, and J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. Totten and Colonel J. R. Park, of the United States Army; P. E. Hall, of Saratoga, and G. L. Burton, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Joel Stone, of Norwich; Wm. Barnes, of Albany; ex-Mayor Smith, of Fortkeepsie; Colonel L. O'Brien, of Cincinnati; Captain Ashcroft, of London; D. Lyman, of Middletown, Conn., and J. A. Nichols, of Tennessee, are at the Astor House.

Colonel G. S. Morton, of the United States Army; Dr. J. M. Fullam, of Illinois; Colonel E. D. Burdick, of Wisconsin, and H. L. Walbridge, of Saratoga, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Thomas Kirby Smith, of Panama, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass.; John B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Judge Dunne, of Ohio; Congressman Gages Ames and Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Colonel E. J. Curley, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Moses W. Field, of Detroit; John Wales, of Boston; L. N. Estes, of Syracuse, and L. Bouvier, of New York, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, has gone to Washington, and General J. R. Anderson, of Virginia, has left for Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Pomroy, Dr. George H. Pomroy, G. Schlesinger, of New York, and Miss P. R. Higo, of Boston, Mass., sailed yesterday in the steamship Holstein, for Havre.

The Cabinet War—Congress and the President.

The news from Washington is that Mr. Stewart has yielded to the pressure brought upon him and resigned the position to which the Senate had already confirmed him. The fight should have been continued, and the battle in favor of the administration would have been won. It is evident that the President has accepted this resignation rather than commence his administration by breaking a law of the country, however obsolete it may be and however unsuited to the institutions of the United States. The withdrawal of the request made by Grant to the Senate with reference to the law of 1789 was after long consultation with legal advisers, who appear not to have fully agreed as to the necessity of the resignation of Mr. Stewart.

But there is another marked feature in the whole affair, and that is the Tenure of Office bill. This is brought in at this very moment, and its repeal by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives is an indication that the resignation of Mr. Stewart is accompanied by a compromise between Congress and the administration on the vexed tenure of office question. This action on the part of the House will to-day be followed, doubtless, by similar action on the part of the Senate, and we shall have the Executive power once more clothed with its full authority.

There is now, in consequence of the Cabinet vacancy, an assault upon the President by the political rings, which desire to force into office some one who will represent their falling fortunes and sustain them until they can retire before the storm of retrenchment which is threatened. There is yet a chance for the administration to become master of the position and drive to the wall the Treasury faction and the political extremists. If these fancy for a moment that they have, in sheltering themselves behind the feudal law of 1789, the power to force some political tool into the Treasury Department, they very much mistake the calibre of the man they are dealing with. We have no doubt their political slates will be as sadly brushed when a new man is named as they were when the naming of Mr. Stewart interfered with their cherished ideas of forming new rings under the shadow of old ones for another four years' plundering of the public wealth.

There is a domineering element still left in Congress, which is slow to yield its dictatorial power. It has so long handled the helm that it firmly believes that there is no other hand which can be trusted. The people, however, have decreed otherwise, and, having what we call an organized government, are not disposed to surrender to a faction the control of the ship of state. General Grant must and will be sustained by the people in his selection of the proper men to aid him in the great work of political, financial and moral reform so badly needed to restore our country to its glory and prosperity.

The inaugural of the President showed him fully in accord with the party which elected him in all the great principles which are professed by the republicans. These principles the Executive is determined to administer in his own executive right, and will not be interfered with by Congress. Not meddling with any other department of the government, and being responsible for his own, he is determined to administer it to his own satisfaction and to that of the people who elected him and hold him accountable for the management and execution of existing laws. In the modelling of the Cabinet there should be the same characteristic regard for solid talent and business capacity which characterized the one just broken up by the resignation of Mr. Stewart. Politicians are generally unfit for Cabinet appointments. In the Treasury Department at least we require a man who has no political affiliations, who is not indebted to certain political, financial, whiskey, Treasury, railroad and other rings for his position. Such a man will save us hundreds of millions of dollars every year. Give us some practical financier of known firmness and integrity who will deal strict justice throughout every department under his orders. Only through such men can we hope to prosper, and only by the selection of such men will General Grant give satisfaction to the country and be supported by the people.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The republicans have gained a victory over the democratic candidate for Governor in New Hampshire once more by a large majority. They also carry the State for Congressional delegates and the State Legislature. It is evident that the New Hampshire people have taken Grant's inaugural as a political creed and endorse the common sense views it contains. This indicates that Grant may depend upon the people to back him up in all his efforts to restore the government to its proper poise and deal destruction to the rings of plunderers who are trying to control the country.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.—The House of Representatives have gloriously met the desire of the people in the repeal of this bill. Let the Senate follow, in spite of all the fuss made by the dying radical faction, which groans at the thought of seeing the power slip from their fingers.

ROW AMONG THE RADICALS IN VIRGINIA.—An attempt was made in Richmond yesterday to hold a republican State convention, when an indescribable scene of confusion arose upon an attempt to place an obnoxious individual in the chair. Finally a regular fight occurred, when the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall. Our dispatches state that the delegates were for a time wandering around the streets, like lost tribes, in search of a place of shelter. This is but another indication of the breaking up of old parties and factions under Grant's administration and the establishment of law and order under a responsible and energetic government.

A BAD BEGINNING MAKES A GOOD ENDING.—The slight misunderstanding at the beginning of Grant's administration about his Cabinet is only carrying out the old proverb.

IMPORTANT CASE FOR THE COURTS.—O'Callaghan bet McMahon twenty-one dollars that he would win the affections of Biddy, and did it; and then, as McMahon would not pay, O'Callaghan sued him for the money. It is lucky there is nothing of more consequence than this to occupy the judges.

The Break-up of the Indiana Legislature—More Democratic Blundering.

The proposed fifteenth amendment of the constitution, sent out the other day from Congress to the States, and endorsed by General Grant in his inaugural, provides that "there shall be no abridgment by the United States or by any State of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and that "Congress shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation." This means impartial suffrage to all male citizens above the age of twenty-one years—whites, blacks, Indians and Chinese. Half a dozen States have already ratified this amendment, and it was about to be taken up in the Indiana Legislature the other day, when the democratic minority bolted, seceded and went home, leaving both houses without a quorum, and consequently incapable of any legislation at all. To meet the emergency the republican Governor (Baker) has issued a call for new elections to fill the places of the seceding members in time for a new meeting of the Legislature on the 1st of April, the main idea being the ratification of said fifteenth amendment.

The democrats, in this act of secession, have been playing a ridiculous game. If they fill all these vacancies they will be only where they left off; but the probability is that from fear that if they have the chance they may play the same game over again, there will be a quorum elected to both houses without them. In any event the democrats have been blundering again on the nigger. They still dream of "the constitution as it was" under Buchanan, when, by the Dred Scott decision, a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect." But since that day two amendments have been added to the constitution—the thirteenth, abolishing slavery root and branch, and the fourteenth, declaring, among other things, equality to niggers in the matter of civil rights, and that suffrage and representation shall go together. Now comes the fifteenth amendment, giving to the black man, the red man, and the yellow man, the everlasting nigger, the Indian, and the Chinaman citizenized, the same right of suffrage as the white man. General Grant, too, thinks this amendment will settle all this business, and so he hopes it will be duly ratified by the States. This endorsement, there is every reason to believe, will carry this amendment through; for, says Richard, "the king's name is a tower of strength."

Why, then, will the democrats persist in this folly of fighting the nigger, when they have been almost destroyed in their successive disasters on the nigger question since 1854? But for the stupidity of their copperhead and rebel leaders of the Tammany Convention they might have run even General Grant a tight race, and they might have secured a handsome majority in the present House of Representatives. But instead of recognizing the "fixed facts" before them the stupid managers of the party proclaimed the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," and so they were swamped again in '68, as they had been under Johnson on the same issue in '66. So they are out in the cold, watching and waiting for some providential smash-up of the republican party, and apparently incapable of seeing anything to fight against but the almighty nigger. He is to them what a bit of red fannel is to an enraged bull or a turkey cock—an intolerable insult, to be resented, reckless of consequences.

INTERESTING, BUT RATHER PREMATURE.—Obituaries of the Pope, just published in the Western papers.

ASSESSOR WEBSTER, THE BROKERS AND THE REPORTERS.—Read our reports of the interesting proceedings in the Assessor's Office yesterday. Mr. Webster has the right view of the subject. The public, and especially the tax-paying public, have an interest in this question, whether the brokers are or are not liable under the laws of Congress to be taxed for their banking operations, and accordingly the public press has some rights in this matter, which Mr. Webster very properly recognizes. We think, too, that Mr. Webster has the law and the right on his side in reference to this tax on the brokers, and that, perhaps, they are only changing the frying-pan into the fire in falling into the hands of the lawyers, the courts and the reporters.

SWEEPING THE FIELD.—George M. Rice, republican candidate, was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the Worcester district on the 8th inst. by the following vote:—Rice, 492; scattering, 3. The first gun for Grant's administration!

WHO WOULD ESCAPE?—Suppose the obsolete laws affecting the position of Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury were rigidly enforced, how many collectors of public revenue would escape? A reward might be offered in vain for a man suitable for such a position nowadays who is not interested in public securities.

THE TYRANNY OF THE GAS COMPANIES.—Institutions must be conducted on erroneous principles that have the enmity of the whole community, and we think there never were institutions so universally and liberally hated as the gas companies are by the people of this city. Every man has his grievance, and the irregularities shown in the testimony taken before the investigating committee are enough to forfeit the charters. We hope the Legislature will make such changes in the law as will render it impossible in the future that these companies should tyrannize over the people as they have done in the past. Could there be a more obvious outrage than the case of Judge Daly? The gas was not in his house for three months, was turned off in the street, and he was in the country; but the bills came all the same, and despite remonstrance he was compelled to pay half the amount charged to prevent the complete withdrawal of gas.

LENIENT JUSTICE.—Sentence was suspended in the General Sessions the other day in the case of a culprit who was up for his first offence, and at the door of the court room two officers were waiting to take the culprit on other charges.

HOW GRANT WILL HANDLE THEM.—Some of the political papers are discussing the color of the gloves President Grant wore when he was inaugurated. Don't be alarmed. It will be found before long that he will handle all sorts of political hacks without gloves.

The Alabama Claims—Lord Clarendon's Propositions.

Lord Clarendon, it is said, is desirous of renewing the protocol on the Alabama claims lately passed between his predecessor, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Beverly Johnson. It is added that some of the new points which he proposes as a basis of negotiation are the following:—1. Had the government sufficient authority according to the law, such as it exists, to oppose legally the departure of the Alabama? Does not the Alexandria case, such as it has been adjudicated, render the thing very questionable? This question will be submitted to a committee of legislators appointed to pronounce upon it alone. 2. In the supposition that the government is to be held responsible for the escape of that vessel, is it equally responsible for the depredations of the Alabama? 3. If this be decided in the affirmative, the next question will be to agree upon a figure giving a fair estimate of those depredations, after which the British government will introduce counter claims, which will have to be fixed in the same manner—that is, by the intervention of umpires. The validity of each claim will have to be determined by the joint vote of two sets of arbitrators, one of which will be appointed by the United States and the other by England.

Such, in substance, are the propositions of Lord Clarendon. They indicate, at least, that the British government is slowly awaking to a sense of the fact that questions to which Lord Russell scarcely condescended to listen when urged upon his attention by Mr. Adams must at length be taken into serious consideration and definitely decided upon. It will not much longer be possible for England to deny the charge of the American people that during our late war she was guilty of violating her duty as a neutral power. The anonymous author of a pamphlet just published and entitled "The Johnson Protocol" thus strongly and truly puts the case against England:—"She cavilled about her duty and did it not. The consequences were such that the memory of them will not die. On the Atlantic, around the Antilles, on the Southern and Indian oceans, on the Pacific seas, the heavens glared with the burning of our unarmed, predestinated ships, till they plunged their naked and charred forms down to their deep and everlasting rest. God forgive the crimes of men and Cabinets! But the actual destruction of ships was a minor item of our loss. Our whole commerce discovered destruction in its own flag and fled for life to the holds of the ships of England and some other nations. The earth never saw its waters swept so suddenly of so great a national commerce."

In view of this well-grounded charge against England, and, moreover, of the vital principle, infinitely more important than any bill for damages involved in the Alabama claims, as well as of the recent action of the United States Senate, which, bringing a Kearsarge broadside round to bear on the Alabama protocol, sunk it at the first fire, without the slightest compassion for Mr. Beverly Johnson, that "darling old pet of Baltimore society," who, ever since his arrival in England, has been dined and wined until he must be sadly confused in trying to remember for what purpose he was sent to the Court of St. James—in view of all this we must suggest to Lord Clarendon that it is hardly worth while to bother himself about fresh negotiations until he shall have heard—as he will hear ere long—what the administration of President Grant determines upon as the best mode of settling the questions involved in the Alabama claims. The American people can well afford to wait for that just and final settlement of the whole matter which must come sooner or later.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.—THE FAIR SEX IN THE PRIZE RING.—In a Boston letter elsewhere we give the latest news from that Athens of America; that self-boasted centre of all the refinement, culture and morality of the country; that capital of Puritanical severity in all the properties of life. Never was there witnessed a more disgraceful, degrading and brutal spectacle than the event thus chronicled as occurring in the capital of New England. Much has been heard of the degradation of the vile of this city—the prize fighters and gougers and dog fighters and ruffians of every stamp—but absolute vice has not yet gotten here so far down as to match two wretched women to such an encounter as that to which our ruffians pit their dogs. This act of human disgrace was reserved for Boston and the land of isms and progress and woman's rights. In future chronicles of the great women of Massachusetts we must not forget Sally Chapman and Molly Jones and their game encounter of an hour and a quarter.

COMING TO CLOSE QUARTERS.—The Workmen's Union and the Board of Aldermen. Signs of a tremendous commotion fermenting among the political elements of the metropolis on a new issue.

BICKLEY GONE.—MR. JOHNSON'S PARDONS.—Rollins has proved too much for Bickley, late Solicitor of the Treasury. Bickley has been dismissed, and by order of President Grant, and the Fullerton trial, which was put off from time to time, as it appears, for the convenience of Fullerton, is to go on without any further dilatory motions and delays. There appear to be good reasons for the opinion that the late President Johnson became so entangled in the web which the whiskey rings contrived to weave around him that he found it easier to assist in getting their unfortunate friends out of their scrapes than to prosecute and punish them. Mr. Johnson's pardons at the eleventh hour to the most notorious contraband whiskey operators sent to the State Prison, but intercepted by President Grant, are calculated to awaken this suspicion. But altogether the benevolence of Mr. Johnson for imprisoned mail and bank robbers, counterfeiters and whiskey thieves was very remarkable. His overflowing sympathies for suffering humanity might have been more profitably employed in other channels. Such a President comes only once in a century.

STRAINING AT A Gnat AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL.—The Senate, in chaffering over a pension of five thousand dollars to the widow of President Lincoln, but still laboring to perpetuate the radical policy of squandering millions upon millions of the public money for the benefit of lobby jobbers and adventurers.

Spain—Monarchy and Republic.

The news this morning from Spain indicates the approach of the storm which is but the natural result of the liberal movement in that country. Up to the present time the several parties have been marshalling their forces for the fight. The Church party, unwilling to strike until well prepared, has quietly waited for the proper moment, when a telling blow might be dealt for the restoration of the monarchy. Every day that the existing state of things continues is advantageous to the clerical faction, for it indicates that the liberal movement is at a standstill. No republican effort can succeed in Spain without being progressive, and we may say that for the last month the revolution has been retrograde. The republicans now attack the Ministry for their monarchial tendencies and demand the destitution of Montpensier from his grade of marshal. The Minister of Marine retorts by declaring that a throne with Montpensier upon it is preferable to a republic. The ball is opened, and the next few days may bring us news of a radical division of parties which can alone unite again in peace after a destructive civil war.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.—There is some virtue in public place. The authorities, for instance, make magnificent efforts to suppress that most horrible and demoralizing vice, gambling. Two audacious gamblers were taken in Brooklyn the other day, aged respectively ten years and twelve years. They were captured without resistance. The officer did not secure their gambling implements, for there were only two or three little pieces of broken crockery or buttons and a hole in the ground. He could not take possession of the hole in the ground, and, therefore, left the crockery. Judge Bosworth asked the officer if it was "considered an offence over in Brooklyn for little boys to pitch buttons into a hole?" but we hope such a question will not ally the ardor of that guardian of the public morality. The officer's name is Carrrougher. Too much praise cannot be given to the activity of the police against the gamblers.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.—The Selma (Ala.) Times of the 5th inst. makes the following announcement:—"We write amid the discharge of cannon and the shouts of the multitude which greet the announcement of the inauguration of the first man of the nation as President thereof." The "first man of the nation" will not do now that which he never did during the war—namely, desert the South when there was danger ahead.

MORE OBSTRUCTION.—The authorities have cleared away one of the obstructions that deprived the public of the use of the space at the junction of Park row and Broadway. The little nuisance of a house is gone; but when will these authorities give their attention to the car companies that use the space as a depot and obstruct it with half a dozen cars at a time?

NOTICE TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.—Applications for office under General Grant must be made to the Cabinet officer in charge of the department in which the office is solicited. The President will not consider any such applications until they have passed through the head of the department to which they pertain. The President does not intend to take upon himself the drudgery of attending to the cases and papers of office-seekers. All concerned in this business will please take notice, and fall not at your peril.

More Telegraph Trickery.

The yellow slip is a thing well known to every merchant and business man in New York and in every large city in the country. It is a news slip which is distributed by the telegraph company to subscribers at certain hours of the day, containing the principal foreign and domestic market quotations of our securities, gold and the leading staples. It is a custom of many years' standing, and as the Western Union Telegraph Company has increased or secured its monopoly in the transmission of intelligence by the wires, in the same proportion has it been able to bring the mercantile community under the necessity of subscribing to the yellow slip. By this means it has gradually driven out every competitor in supplying commercial news and brought the markets to be subject in a large degree to the influence of the statements contained in these reports.

For long years merchants in every branch of trade have suspected and complained of manipulation of these market reports; but it has never been possible to bring the suspicious home directly to the parties, and the telegraph monopoly has been too powerful for individuals to cope with. Whether the yellow slip contained truths or lies it is necessary to the business man to subscribe for it, in order to know what influences are acting on the market, so that the telegraph company secured a profitable item of business in subscriptions to its news publications, and somebody had the advantages to be derived from the control of the intelligence to be given to the public. These advantages are found in the ability to delay for several hours any news of an important advance or decline in prices; meanwhile some one operated in the market. Before the late war the principal scene of these operations was the Southern cotton markets; to-day the exclusive possession of news by the Atlantic cable extends the sphere to both sides of the ocean.

We have had several occasions to refer to suspicious delays in the delivery of these market reports at moments of great advance or decline in prices, and yesterday, in our money market report, we were compelled to cite another flagrant instance. On Monday a material change in the quotations of American securities occurred in London. The yellow slip was distributed as usual, with all the customary quotations filled up, except only United States securities. These had been omitted, and when, several hours later, the London quotations were obtained, it was found that an important decline had occurred. The instance was so flagrant that the board of government brokers felt compelled to take into consideration the provision of a remedy for the evil. The suggestion was made that the board should send its own agent to London to report the market. This, gentlemen, is not the true remedy. So long as a clique of private individuals holds control of the exclusive transmission of intelligence by telegraph, so long will this evil